

XXI.—*New Indo-Malayan Lepidoptera.*
By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family *Lycænida*.

Jamides gamblea, nov.

♂. Fore wing of the same bright pale blue colour as in *alenas*, Földer, and *hylassus*, Herbst, the central white band, which is clean-cut and prominent in both those species, only very faintly indicated; costal and outer marginal line and cilia black: hind wing with the basal two-thirds of the wing pure white, outer third of the same blue colour as in the fore wing, this colour not extending to the anal angle, which is white; a small blue space at the base of the wing, outer marginal line outside the blue space, and the cilia black. Underside: markings pale chocolate-brown: fore wing with the costal space very broadly and the outer margin narrowly brown, the rest of the wing white; three transverse, short, sinuous white lines across the brown colour near the apex, a marginal white line, and a submarginal white lunular line: hind wing with the brown colour of the fore wing continued across the base; wing white, outer marginal third brown, marginal line white; a series of large black lunules lined all round with white, one in each interspace—the first at the anal angle small, the next larger, the third the largest, the others gradually smaller in size; a double row of fine, sinuous, short white lines within the brown space above them. Body above blue, beneath it is white; the legs are white and the antennæ chocolate-brown broadly ringed with white.

♀. Forewing: upperside with costal and outer marginal space broadly and uniformly black, some blue-grey scales in the black space near the base: hind wing with the outer half black, some blue-grey scales at the base; the rest of both wings white. Underside much as in the male, the brown colour darker, the white median space somewhat narrower; the black lunular submarginal marks of the hind wing larger, with four or five brilliant blue streaks outwards.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀, $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Ceram Island; Kaye Island, close to Ceram.

Catochrysops strabo-binna, nov.

♂. Uniformly smaller than *C. strabo*, Fabricius, the type of which Aurivillius says * is identical with the Ceylon form

* Ent. Tidsk. 1897, p. 148. no. 55.

figured by Moore in Lep. of Ceylon, i. pl. xxvii. fig. 2. Upperside with the colour dark greyish blue, darker and different in shade of colour, the marginal line on both wings deeper. Underside similar to *strabo*.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Amboina.

Described from four males in my collection.

Catochrysops strabo-insularis.

♂. Upperside pale cærulean-blue, marginal line on both wings very finely black; an anteciliary fine white thread, nearly obsolescent on the fore wings; cilia white, with blackish bars on the hind wing; a black marginal spot in the first anal interspace.

♀. Upperside paler. Fore wing with a broad blackish costal band, widening gradually from the base, and narrowing hindwards on the outer margin; two or three indistinct submarginal brown spots near the hinder angle. Hind wing similarly coloured, the costal space with a little darker shade; a double row of white lunular submarginal marks, with brownish spots attached outside the outer row; a black anal spot ringed with pale orange.

The underside of both sexes as in *strabo*.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 1, ♀ $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Banda Island.

Described from eight males and one female in my collection; the smallest *strabo* form I have yet seen.

Euaspa bandana, nov.

♂ ♀. A smaller insect than *E. milionia*, Hewitson, but of much the same shade of colour. Fore wing with a broad costal and marginal blackish band, widening from the base to the apex, and extending evenly down the outer margin; the rest of the wing white, with its basal half suffused with cærulean-blue. Hind wing blackish, with a large white patch in the upper disc and some blue suffusion at the base. Underside greyish rufous, both wings crossed by a broad white band not quite reaching the costa of the fore wing, the basal portion with some white irregular markings, the outer portion of darker lunular spots ringed with white; a small black spot at the anal angle of the hind wing, and larger one next to it on the margin capped with orange.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀, 1 inch.

Hab. Banda Island, S. Moluccas.

Bullis buto.

Britomartis buto, de Nicéville, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc. 1895, p. 303, pl. P, fig. 41, ♂ (♀ ex errore).

Bullis buto, de Nicéville, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1897, p. 559; Swinhoe, Lep. Indica, ix. p. 90, pl. 722. figs. 3, 3a, ♂ (1911).

♀. Upperside: fore wing dark bluish grey, with very broad blackish band, as in the male, but not nearly so deeply black, and somewhat broader than it is in the male: hind wing also similarly dark bluish grey, the marginal band blackish, broad on the costa, broadest at the apex and about half the breadth on the outer margin; tails black, tipped with white; both wings with the cilia black; an anteciliary pale fine line on the hind wing. Underside uniform ochreous grey; an ochreous-red somewhat sinuous discal line, edged with white as in the male; a subterminal row of lunular marks rather darker than the ground-colour, outwardly edged with white, more pronounced on the hind wing; some blue-grey scales at the anal angle in the first four interspaces; a large black anal spot, a smaller one in the third interspace ringed with orange; terminal line dark brown, with an inner white thread; antennæ black ringed with white, club with an orange tip.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

One example received from my native collector. The female seems to be very rare; I have received many males from the same collector.

Tajuria drucei.

Tajuria drucei, Swinhoe, Lep. Indica, ix. p. 107, pl. 723. figs. 4, 4a, ♂ (1911).

♀. Upperside with the markings much as in *T. cippus*, Fabricius, but the marginal black band narrower and the colour of both wings paler and more blue; the underside is similar to that of the male, but the transverse lines are somewhat more distinct.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $1\frac{3}{10}$ – $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Haipau, Shan States.

I have lately received one male and two females.

Zizera aruensis, nov.

♂. Upperside dark greyish blue, with the margins of both wings broadly darker, all the black veins visible; cilia white, with brown bands. Underside grey, markings

chestnut-brown, edged with white. Fore wing with a lunular mark at the end of the cell; a postdiscal row of linear marks, one in each interspace, becoming obsolescent towards the costa; a submarginal similar row, thicker and mostly connected with each other, the space between them whitish; a marginal row of short thick lunules, ringed with white: hind wing with a lunular mark at the end of the cell; a sub-basal spot below the costa, another below on the inner side of the discoidal lunule, a spot near the costa beyond its middle, another below it in a line with the upper end of the discoidal lunule; a discal row of spots, its upper portion curved outwards to near the margin, then inwards in a line to the middle of the abdominal margin, the spot in the second interspace more inwards than the others; a double row of lunules near the outer margin, the outer ones ringed with white; both wings with fine marginal black line; grey cilia, with a white basal thread.

♀. Upperside uniform blackish brown, with a slight purplish tinge, marginal line black. Underside as in the male.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $\frac{8}{10}$, ♀ $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Aru Island.

Described from a pair in my collection.

Family Lithosiidæ.

Scaptosyle luzonica, nov.

♂. Head, body, and legs black. Upperside of wings dark, bright yellow: fore wing with a narrow, black, transverse, upright band a little beyond the middle, bent outwards below the costa, then straight down to the hinder margin; this band limits a purplish-pink space which occupies the outer portion of the wing, the costal line along it black: hind wing with a black marginal band, thickest at the apex, narrowing hindwards, terminating at the end of vein 2; cilia of both wings black. Underside as on the upperside, but duller in colour, the black band on the fore wing much broader.

Expanse of wings, ♂, 1 inch.

Hab. Luzon, Philippines.

Described from two males in my collection.

Family Arctiidæ.

Diacrisia sumatrana.

Diacrisia sumatrana, ♂, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xvi. p. 143 (1905).

♀. Fore wing dull ochreous brown, paler than in the

male; the only markings visible are:—a black spot on the median vein at the base of vein 2; a very faint, sinuous, transverse discal line, and a series of submarginal blackish dots: hind wing paler, a spot at the end of the cell and a submarginal, macular, pale brown band. Underside uniformly pale ochreous brown; a submarginal, more or less macular, and somewhat indistinct brown band across both wings, and a spot at the end of the cell on the hind wing. Head and body above and below concolorous with the wings; legs similarly coloured.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Sumatra.

I have one male from Sokaranda and many males and one female from Padang.

Family Deilemeridæ.

Deilemera ægrota.

Leptosoma ægrotum, ♀, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. i. p. 45, pl. v. fig. 15 (1892).

♂. Paler than the female: fore wing with the white discal band much narrower and more irregular, the marginal spots almost obsolete: hind wing with the blackish-brown marginal band also much narrower and with the white spots in it also almost obsolete. Underside with the dark portions darker and uniformly blackish brown, the white band of the fore wing broader than it is on the upperside, the white submarginal spots larger and prominent.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Mackay, Queensland.

Deilemera carissima.

Deilemera carissima, ♂, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1891, p. 477, pl. xix. fig. 1.

♀. Similar to the male in colour and pattern, but different in shape, the hind wing being round and normal, with its outer margin not excavated before the anal angle.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

There are both sexes in my collection.

Deilemera tripunctaria.

Bombyx tripunctaria, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 523 (1758).

Geometra tripunctaria, Cramer, Pap. Exot. i. pl. xxii. fig. E (1775).

Leptosoma annulatum, Boisduval, Voy. de 'l'Astrolabe,' Lép. p. 197, pl. v. fig. 9 (1832).

Nyctemera doubledayi, Walker, ii. p. 392 (1854).

Hab. New Zealand.

Linnæus's type certainly never came from the East Indies. Aurivillius says (Ent. Tidsk. 1897, p. 163) Cramer's figure is typical; I examined the type in the Thunberg Museum at Upsala; it undoubtedly represents the common New Zealand species described as *annulatum* by Boisduval and *doubledayi* by Walker.

Deilemera atralba.

Nyctemera atralba, Hübner, Verz. Schmett. p. 178 (1818).

Nyctemera sumatrensis, Heylarts, Compt. Rend. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxix. p. xvii (1890); Pag. Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Naturk. 1901, p. 139, pl. ii. fig. 6.

Nyctemera tripunctaria, Walker (nec Linn.), ii. p. 397 (1854).

Hab. Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

Deilemera nigrovena.

Deilemera nigrovena, ♀, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1903, p. 74, pl. iv. fig. 2.

♂. Resembles the female, but the longitudinal bands on the thorax are broader, and, instead of being yellow with black stripes, it is black with thin yellow stripes; otherwise there is no difference.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $2\frac{1}{10}$ – $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Samanga, South Celebes.

I have three males from that locality.

Family Lymantriidæ.

Gazalina intermixta.

Gazalina intermixta, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vi. p. 306 (1900).

♀. Wings pure white without any black on the veins: fore wing with a well-curved, subbasal, black thin band and two transverse, straight, thick black bands, well separated from each other, the inner one upright, crossing the cell before its middle, with a minute dent inwards below the upper margin of the cell, the outer one inwardly oblique from the costa one-fourth from the apex to the hinder margin, a little beyond the middle, with a corresponding minute outward dent: hind wing with an indistinct straight grey middle line from the costa one-fourth from the apex to the abdominal margin above the anal angle. Abdomen with a very large anal tuft of hairs, ochreous grey, with the outer half brown. Underside with a blackish transverse band beyond the middle across both wings.

Expanse of wings, ♀, 2 inches.

Hab. Jaintia Hills, Khasia Hills.

Sir George Hampson has sunk this very distinct form to *G. chrysolopha*, Kollar*, from which it is quite distinct; I have a fair series of each; the transverse bands of the fore wing in the males are not always the same distance apart from each other; one male has also the middle band on the hind wing, and all have the prominent black bands on the underside.

Leucoma ecomoda.

Leucoma ecomoda, ♂, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xx. p. 77 (1907).

♀. Differs considerably from the male; both wings hyaline except for the outer margins, with several short, thin, outwardly inclined transverse streaks of white scales, several on the basal half of the fore wing, and two or three on the hind wing; the discoidal vein also similarly scaled; an almost square, pale, chocolate-coloured patch on the middle of the hinder margin of the fore wing, and the costal line similarly coloured; both wings with a somewhat narrow pale chocolate outer band, its inner edge very irregular and curved and bent in many places; a streak from it extending halfway up near the abdominal margin of the hind wing. Underside as above, but the white-scaled marks more prominent and on the hind wing more numerous. Head chocolate, collar white, thorax grey; abdomen greyish pink on the underside; the abdomen white in its middle; pectus white; legs pink.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Java, Sumatra.

I have both sexes from Padang, W. Sumatra.

Euproctis lunifera.

Adullia lunifera, Walker, xxxii. p. 392 (1865). ♀ (nec ♂); Swinhoe, Cat. Het. O. M. i. p. 184, pl. vi. fig. 3 (1892).

Euproctis discophora, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxii. p. 113, pl. ix. fig. 2 (1879). ♂.

Hab. Celebes. Type in Mus. Oxon.

Euproctis celebensis, nom. nov.

Adullia signata, Walker, xxxii. p. 393 (1865) (præocc.).

Euproctis signata, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. i. p. 185 (1892).

Hab. Menado, Celebes (Wallace). Type in Mus. Oxon.

* Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc. xvi. (2) p. 199 (1905).

Signata præoccupied by Blanchard in Jacquemont, Voy. Inde, iv., Ins. p. 24, pl. i. fig. 7 (1844).

Euproctis moalata, nom. nov.

Euproctis divisa, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vi. p. 129 (1862) (præocc.); Swinhoe, l. c. p. 186, pl. vi. fig. 14 (1892).

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo (Wallace). Type in Mus. Oxon.

Divisa præoccupied by Walker, vol. iv. p. 836 (1855).

Euproctis coccinata, nov.

♂. Above and beneath antennæ, head, body, legs, and wings of a nearly uniform scarlet-colour; on the upperside of the fore wings there are two or three very indistinct longitudinal streaks of grey scales, which make that wing look a shade darker than the hind wing; the abdomen is a little paler and has some whitish down its centre on the underside; otherwise the general colour is peculiarly uniform, without any markings.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Hainan, China.

Dasychira postfusca.

Dasychira postfusca, ♂, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1895, p. 9, pl. i. fig. 12.

♀. Wings whitish grey, covered sparsely with minute grey atoms: fore wing with very indistinct traces of the outer sinuous and recurved transverse line, and more distinct submarginal grey line with dentations similar to those in the male: hind wing with a patch of some dark greyish suffusion at the apex. Underside whitish, some grey suffusion at the base of fore wing and on the abdominal area of hind wing. Abdomen brown, whitish at the anal third and on the underside, where there are some brown segmental bands.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

Both sexes from the Khasia Hills are in my collection.

Family Notodontidæ.

Ceira seacona, nov.

♂. Upperside: fore wing dark ochreous, irrorated with grey atoms, the irrorations collected together in places forming grey spots on the basal two-thirds of the wing; a discal row of more distinct spots, evenly outwardly curved from the

costa one-fourth from the apex to the middle of the hinder margin, the space beyond suffused with pale grey, containing a submarginal and a marginal row of similar spots: hind wing greyish ochreous, shading darker towards the outer margin. Head and thorax dark ochreous, abdomen greyish ochreous. Underside: body, legs, and wings whitish, without any markings.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Hainan.

Family Lasiocampidæ.

Metanastria sumatrae, nov.

♂. Antennæ dark greyish ochreous; palpi, head, thorax, and fore wing above dark brown, with a pinkish-red tinge; a minute white dot at the end of the cell, duplex transverse darker brown bands, ante- and postmedial outwardly curved below the costa, inwardly curved above the hinder margin; three minute submarginal white dots in the three uppermost interspaces, ringed with black, and two black dots, touched with white in the two next interspaces: hind wing paler, two faintly indicated outwardly curved discal bands. Underside: both wings uniformly coloured of a paler and duller pink-brown, and both wings crossed by two brown discal bands nearly straight and rather close to each other. Abdomen above and beneath and the thorax beneath and the legs pale pinkish brown; sides of the head and pectus dark brown.

♀. Upperside of a uniform pale brown colour, also with a pinkish-red tinge; bands on both wings similar to those in the male but narrower, the cell-spot and five submarginal spots of the fore wing present but very indistinct. Underside very slightly paler than the upperside, with the duplex discal band faintly indicated, the antemedial band obsolete; antennæ, palpi, head, body above and below, and the legs concolorous with the wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $3\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $4\frac{8}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Padang, Sumatra.

Allied to *M. purpurascens*, Moore, from Borneo, which is also in my collection; that species has also indications of the dots on the fore wing, but the transverse bands are more numerous and are quite differently situated, and the colour is brown without the pinkish tinge.

Odonestis lucifuga.

Metanastria lucifuga, ♂, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. i. p. 264, pl. vi. fig. 5 (1892).

Odonestis malayica, ♂ ♀, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xvi. p. 178 (1916).

Hab. Singapore, Sarawak, Borneo, Celebes.

The mistake was quite natural; on looking over the B. M. collection I found three forms of *plagifera*, Walker, over that name, and quite forgot that twenty-four years ago I had described the male of one of them.

Family Noctuidæ.

Aramuna padanga, nov.

♂. Fore wing ochreous brown, indications of an inner transverse line; a medial rather broad and erect brownish band, bent inwards below the costa; a postmedial black line, much curved outwards and inwards, and indications of a brown patch on the costa close to the apex: hind wing pale greyish brown, without markings. Underside: fore wing dark brown, the apical and outer marginal space paler, the hinder margin broadly whitish. Head and body above and below and the legs concolorous with the wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂, 1 inch.

Hab. Padang, Sumatra.

Genus *BOCULA*, Guenée.

Bocula, Guenée, Noct. iii. p. 295 (1852).

Borsippa, Walker, xv. p. 1756 (1858).

Bocula poaphiloides.

Thermesia poaphiloides, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vii. p. 186 (1864).

Dyrzela poaphiloides, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 42, pl. i. fig. 7 (1900).

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo; Padang, Sumatra.

My specimen seems to be identical with my figure of Walker's type in Mus. Oxon. It is very difficult to place the different species of this group, whether they come into the section *Bocula* or *Aramuna*, divided by male characters only. The males of the group are exceedingly rare; in the eleven species in my collection there are only two males, and the types of nearly all are females; therefore all these species must, until their males are found, be confined to the genus *Bocula*.

Bocula punctilinea.

Borsippa punctilinea, Hampson, Ill. Het. viii. p. 83, pl. cxlvi. fig. 14, ♀ (1891).

Hab. Nilgiri Hills (type).

I have specimens from Port Blair and Cherra Puuji which seem to me identical with the Nilgiri type, all females.

Bocula celebensis, nov.

♀. Upperside: fore wing pinkish grey; faint indications of three transverse sinuous lines—antemedial, medial, and postmedial; three pale points on costa near apex; a submarginal sinuous line with three brownish patches on its outer side near apex, next to it and on the hinder margin, the first two more or less conjoined; a black dot at the end of the cell, another opposite it, on the submarginal line; a series of marginal black dots: hind wing blackish brown without markings. Underside: fore wing brown unmarked; hind wing with outer half brown, inner half grey; a black dot at the end of the cell of each wing. Head and body above and below and the legs concolorous with the wings.

Expanse of wings, ♀, 1 inch.

Hab. Celebes (*Doherty*).

Bocula sambawana, nov.

♀. Upperside: fore wing pinkish fawn-colour, markings brown; a subbasal dot, one in the cell, and a ring constricted in its middle at the end; antemedial and medial outwardly curved line, neither reaching the hinder margin, but connected together by a line excavated near the inner line; a discal line, acutely angled outwards, against a broken subapical patch, then straight and inwardly oblique to the hinder margin; a marginal line and brown cilia, with a pale ochreous base: hind wing greyish brown without markings; cilia as on fore wing. Underside pale greyish brown; a discal outwardly curved line across the fore wing. Palpi white beneath, body and legs streaked with white.

Expanse of wings, ♀, 1 inch.

Hab. Sambawa Island (*Doherty*).

Family Geometridæ.

Ophthalmodes pulsaria.

Ophthalmodes pulsaria, ♂, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1891, p. 489.

♀. Wings of a greenish-grey colour, all the markings as in the male.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

Ophthalmodes lectularia.

Ophthalmodes lectularia, ♂, Swinhoe, l. c. pl. xix. fig. 4.

♀. A smaller insect than *pulsaria*; sexes alike.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

Hampson, in 'Moths of India,' iii. p. 255, has put both these perfectly distinct forms as synonyms to *O. herbidaria*, Guenée, to which they have hardly a superficial resemblance; *pulsaria*, of which I have received many males and one female from the Khasia Hills, is very common there; of *lectularia* I have two males and two females in my collection, the colour and pattern of each very uniform; I have seen no variation in any specimen yet received; *herbidaria*, Guenée, *diurnaria*, Guenée, and *pulsaria* and *lectularia*, mihi, are all good forms, perfectly distinct from each other; I have a fine series of the first three.

Dalima gigantea.

Dalima gigantea, ♀, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xix. p. 166 (1897).

♂. Smaller and darker than the female; the hind wing suffused almost all over with dull ochreous red; the fore wing is not so acute at the apex and the antennæ long (quite two-thirds the length of the costa of fore wing), serrate, with fasciculated cilia for two-thirds of its length; the markings are as in the female.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $3\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Jaintia Hills.

I have both sexes of this rare species; it is nearer in structure to *Dalima apicata*, Moore, than to the subgenus *Panisala*, Moore; the excavation below the apex of the fore wing and the length and peculiar stiff wire-like serrations of two-thirds of the antennæ do not quite bring it into any of the sections of the genus *Dalima* as worked out in Hampson's 'Moths of India,' iii. p. 237. I have put it in my collection between *Panisala* and *Dalima*.

Dilophodes khasiana.

Abaxas khasiana, ♂, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1892, p. 17.

Dilophodes elegans, Hampson (nec Butler), Moths of India, iii. p. 305 (1895).

♀. Fore wing like the male, the black spots somewhat larger: hind wing with the spots in the marginal space larger; the middle submarginal spots joined to the marginal spot, forming a large blotch of four conjoined spots; a large apical spot.

Expanse of wings, ♀, 2 inches.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

In 'Moths of India' this is made a synonym of Butler's species, thus bringing the Japanese species into the fauna of British India. I have both sexes of *khasiana* and two males of *elegans* from Yokohama and Oiyama. The Khasia Hills form has all the spots more or less disconnected, but in the Japanese form they are all more or less connected together; and it seems to me to be incorrect to lump together two forms from such widely different localities, where the two forms differ more or less in pattern.

Vithora nigripars.

Halthia nigripars, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1892, p. 16, pl. i. fig. 1. ♂.

♀. Like the male: fore wing with the basal white marks almost obsolete; the two large square white spots at the end of and below the middle of the cell larger, as are also all the white spots on the hind wings.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Khasia Hills, Jaintia Hills.

Family Pyralidæ.

Genus TELESPASTA, Swinhoe.

Telespasta, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xvii. p. 294 (1906).

Telespasta cuprealis.

Pygospila cuprealis, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1892, p. 19, pl. i. fig. 4. ♂.

Pygospila evanidalis, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent., June 1896, p. 14, pl. vi.

figs. 4, 4 a. ♀.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

Sisyrophora elwesialis.

Cydalmia elwesialis, Snellen, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1890, p. 607, pl. xix.
figs. 1, 1 a.

Glyphodes pfeifferæ, var., Kenrick, P. Z. S. 1912, p. 554, pl. lxxviii.
fig. 21.

Hab. Sumatra; Dutch New Guinea.